

STRATHCONA NEWS

THE RATE OF STRATHCONA'S ASSESSMENT FIFTEEN MILLS

Important Meeting of Council Last Night—Office Patterned After Registrar—City Debentures Made by Dominion Securities Co.

Despite the fact that the mayor and three of the aldermen were absent from the postponed meeting of the Strathcona city council last night, a large amount of business was transacted and the meeting was not much less important for some time past.

The estimates for the year were considered and the aldermen agreed to an appropriation of \$25,000 for the city's debt service. The mayor moved that the grant be made. The council then considered the city's bill and carried after some further remarks had been made by Mayor Ald. Tipton.

Another stage was reached in the police history when, after a second time the resignation of Officer Patterson was received and upon the recommendation of the police committee the council accepted it. The reason was given for the resignation. The committee also recommended that Officer Frank Harris be paid his salary during the time of his suspension. Some objection was made as to the legality of this procedure but the majority of the council was of the opinion that the city was not liable.

The improving state of the financial market was indicated by a vote from 8 to 5 of the Dominion Securities Co., which was more than ordinarily anxious to secure all the outstanding city debentures at a 20 per cent discount. The council did not jump at the offer, however, and the matter was left over till Tuesday night.

Mayor Duggan was absent and Ald. Sherrington, Basil, and Richards. On motion Ald. Elliott was appointed to the chair and the value of work suspended for any gentlemen who were present and desiring to address the council.

Mr. Stark of the Dominion Securities Co. appeared and made a presentation covering several bonds of the city for the purpose of the council. He stated that the city was indebted on land of \$120,000 for a market rate, and about \$250,000 for a market rate. He offered to take up the bonds at a 20 per cent discount. The council decided to take up the bonds at a 20 per cent discount.

Mr. Stark said that the city had already paid a similar offer to this and that Mr. Stark would be willing to offer a quarter of one per cent, but over six per cent, subject to confirmation by the head office.

There was not a full meeting of the council the night before last, but the next Tuesday at which time Mr. Stark and his associates would offer and probably say over to meet the council at the city hall.

Tenders for Cement.
Tenders for 750 to 1,000 barrels of cement were invited to be submitted to the committee of the city. The tenders were to be submitted to the committee of the city.

Western Canada Cement Co. Ltd.
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Grant to Militiamen.

Ald. Tipton brought up the question of making an appropriation towards the expenses of the boys of the Strathcona squadron who had been selected for the militia. The grant was made.

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AROUND THE CITY

LOCALS

P. C. Foley leaves today for Indianapolis, Ind., to attend a special meeting of the General Executive Board of the U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners.

The Morris House crews will show in Edmonton on Wednesday, July 22. The advance car arrived in the city yesterday, and advance agents are at the hotel.

Rev. J. L. Campbell, D.D., pastor of the First Baptist church, Campbell, will occupy his pulpit in the First Baptist church here today.

An application for entry or cancellation of entry of an estate, made by the father, mother, son, daughter, daughter or son of a deceased person, may be made to the Agent for the Probate and Administration in the city.

A homestead whose entry is not the subject of cancellation proceedings may, at the option of the homestead owner, be sold by the homestead owner to a third party.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

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GET A WOODYATT!

A good Lawn Mower will make all the difference between a ragged and a well kept lawn, and the Mower that will give you the most satisfaction—run the easiest and wear the longest is the Woodyatt, its use is a pleasure. Price 12 inch blade, 5.50. 14 inch blade, 5.75. 16 inch blade, 6.00.

ROSS BROS. LIMITED

Auto. Phone 1825 HARDWARE AND STOVES 337-341 Jasper Ave.

MADE IN CANADA

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
NEW SURE TYPE
The Magic Baking Powder is a product of the Magic Baking Powder Co. It is a product of the Magic Baking Powder Co.

SOLD AND USED EVERYWHERE in the Dominion.

Makes Baking Easy, Dependable and Economical.

All Canadian Dealers Have It. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

E. W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO, ONT.

The Northern Supply Company, Limited

806 Second Street
Hardware and Contractors
Specialties of all kinds. Agents for Roman Stone, Constructional Steel, Fire Tiling, Lime, Pressed Brick, Linoleum, etc.

Come and see our Work
Come Stone Filter at Work.
Cheap, Simple, Effective.

A further consignment has now arrived. Householders take warning and drink pure and clean water.

\$25.00 Reward

MISSING WORD COMPETITION
\$100 Cash Prize

Will be given for information which will lead to the recovery of a trunk, covered with a green canvas, bound, with a green paint on front, and a roll of blankets about 14 inches in diameter, rolled in canvas and roped, supposed to have been taken from our lounge room by mistake about 15th May.

The above blank space is for the missing word. Fill in the coupon below with your guess and mail, accompanied by a check for \$25.00 to "TO MAKE TEA", to be found in every package of Bideaway Tea on sale in this city.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, RIDGEWAYS, LTD.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

The editor of this paper has in his possession, in trust, a sealed envelope containing the missing word. This will be opened on July 10th next, and the winner or winners whose names will be published in this paper on that date.

Should anyone know or guess the correct word, the prize will be divided equally.

IN CASE OF DISPUTE the decision of the editors of the local papers will be final.

The missing word is "TO MAKE TEA", found in every package of Bideaway Tea on sale in this city.

Attach Checklist "How to Make Tea" to this Coupon, Calgary Herald.

Phone 1220 R. Simpson, Mgr.

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EDMONTON DAILY BULLETIN
 DAILY—Delivered in the City, 8¢ per year; by mail, per year, \$2; delivered through city post office, 8¢ per year.
 SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscriptions per year, 8¢; advertisements in the United States, 25¢; in Canada, 30¢; in city post office, 27¢ per year. All subscriptions strictly in advance.
 C. M. LITTLE, C. L. LITTLE, L. DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

SATURDAY JUNE 27, 1908.

THE ELECTION ACT.

In the discussion of the Election Bill in our developments that clause 7, which was objected to by Mr. Bonfield and which has formed a text for Tory speakers and newspapers in Alberta, is practically identical with a clause in Mr. Allen's bill, which has received the endorsement of the entire Opposition.

This is the clause that provides that a voter's ballot shall not be invalid if any mark should appear upon it besides the initials of the deputy returning officer. This clause was inserted in the provision that the voter is a provision of the ballot, and was classed as an outrage by the Tory press. In fact this clause was inserted which they took refuge when they discovered that all real cause for objection to clause 7 had been removed. It is rather hard to find fault with their indignation up to expressions in the representative degree. Tory campaigners should know that the draft bill of the Conservative member, Mr. Allen, should provide this very measure of protection for the voter which they are now denouncing. This is one of the natural results of factional opposition that denounces everything proposed by the Government, excepting the Government or the logic of the case, but simply in the hope that in wholesale flouting there will be some party ruin.

It is worth while calling attention to the fact that the proposed amendment in Clause 7 of the Election Act now introduced by Mr. Bonfield, which is the proposed amendment now in May, and that since then some two months of time and thousands of dollars of public money have been expended in needless obstruction by the Opposition. "Soberness have they become" at times of their tactics that members of the party have declared with good deal of heat that they were not only mistaken, but Chief W. H. Taylor and Mr. Armstrong, of Edmonton, were called enough to admit that they were killing time. The order to discontinue had evidently gone forth from Mr. Union Trust Estate, and when Foster speaks the Tory party and press must obey.

TREE PLANTING ON THE PRAIRIES.

The Department of the Interior began to distribute trees for shelter purposes free to the farmers in the western prairie provinces in 1890, and since the year 1901, 11,414,000 trees have been distributed to 7,114 applicants. A nursery station has been established at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, to grow the necessary supply of trees. Six qualified inspectors are constantly employed during the summer being inspecting the plantations set out on the farms and in giving advice and information to the farmers. More than eighty per cent. of the trees set out are living and are growing vigorously.

The necessity for Government encouragement in the planting of trees on the prairie has always been admitted; the advantages derived from such work benefiting not only the individual, but indirectly the country as a whole. In the reports of the Superintendent of Forestry—Mr. E. Stewart, for 1899 and 1900, the matter is referred to at some length. Mr. Stewart having made a special study of western conditions in order to recommend to the Government the best plan to be adopted on this work to give the best results. The following extract is taken from the report of 1899:

"Two systems, proposed by Mr. Stewart, one is for the Government of the Dominion of Canada, or of the Territories, to undertake the work in some such way as some of the railway companies and large land companies have done across the line. The second is for the Government to encourage the inhabitants of the country to undertake the work for themselves, by furnishing them with information on the subject, and also with seed, cuttings and young trees of desirable varieties, which they may be unable to get from any other source within reach of their locations. The latter system is the more effective way, and as it can be easily demonstrated that no more profitable work than this can be done by the prairie farmer, adding as it does to the productivity of his land and at the same time rendering his home more attractive and pleasant, it can scarcely be doubted that once these facts are brought home to him he will not be slow to accept of the aid from the Government in the respect."

Nearly every country of Europe has

long given special attention to foresting matters, and even Russia with its vast territory has in recent years initiated a system of afforestation. In North America, both the United States and Canada have been decidedly slow in moving in this matter. The reason for this is, however, due to the necessity of giving greater attention to the subject, and within the last year the Federal Government at Washington has indicated its appreciation for the encouragement of tree growth on the homesteads of the prairie settler.

The settler who desires to take advantage of this cooperative plan of tree planting is requested to make application to the superintendent of forestry at Ottawa, and upon receipt of his application an inspector of the Forestry Department will be instructed to visit and examine the land, and if he is satisfied that trees can be successfully grown there, he will see to the execution by the applicant of a certain form of agreement which has been authorized by the Department, setting forth the conditions on which the Government proposes to assist in the work. The agent will also enter with the applicant while on the ground and arrange with the landowner for the location of shelter belts, advising the applicant as to the preparation of the soil, the varieties of trees to be grown, the system of planting and other details. When necessary he will prepare a plan or sketch for the use of the applicant, showing how the trees are to be planted.

By the agreement the applicant undertakes to set apart and cultivate a certain area of land for a permanent forest plantation, or shelter belt, and to agree that the trees to be grown thereon shall not at any time in the future be cut down, sold, or otherwise disposed of, except by the permission of the Department, excepting the Government or the logic of the case, but simply in the hope that in wholesale flouting there will be some party ruin.

It is worth while calling attention to the fact that the proposed amendment in Clause 7 of the Election Act now introduced by Mr. Bonfield, which is the proposed amendment now in May, and that since then some two months of time and thousands of dollars of public money have been expended in needless obstruction by the Opposition. "Soberness have they become" at times of their tactics that members of the party have declared with good deal of heat that they were not only mistaken, but Chief W. H. Taylor and Mr. Armstrong, of Edmonton, were called enough to admit that they were killing time. The order to discontinue had evidently gone forth from Mr. Union Trust Estate, and when Foster speaks the Tory party and press must obey.

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long given special attention to foresting matters, and even Russia with its vast territory has in recent years initiated a system of afforestation. In North America, both the United States and Canada have been decidedly slow in moving in this matter. The reason for this is, however, due to the necessity of giving greater attention to the subject, and within the last year the Federal Government at Washington has indicated its appreciation for the encouragement of tree growth on the homesteads of the prairie settler.

The settler who desires to take advantage of this cooperative plan of tree planting is requested to make application to the superintendent of forestry at Ottawa, and upon receipt of his application an inspector of the Forestry Department will be instructed to visit and examine the land, and if he is satisfied that trees can be successfully grown there, he will see to the execution by the applicant of a certain form of agreement which has been authorized by the Department, setting forth the conditions on which the Government proposes to assist in the work. The agent will also enter with the applicant while on the ground and arrange with the landowner for the location of shelter belts, advising the applicant as to the preparation of the soil, the varieties of trees to be grown, the system of planting and other details. When necessary he will prepare a plan or sketch for the use of the applicant, showing how the trees are to be planted.

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long given special attention to foresting matters, and even Russia with its vast territory has in recent years initiated a system of afforestation. In North America, both the United States and Canada have been decidedly slow in moving in this matter. The reason for this is, however, due to the necessity of giving greater attention to the subject, and within the last year the Federal Government at Washington has indicated its appreciation for the encouragement of tree growth on the homesteads of the prairie settler.

The settler who desires to take advantage of this cooperative plan of tree planting is requested to make application to the superintendent of forestry at Ottawa, and upon receipt of his application an inspector of the Forestry Department will be instructed to visit and examine the land, and if he is satisfied that trees can be successfully grown there, he will see to the execution by the applicant of a certain form of agreement which has been authorized by the Department, setting forth the conditions on which the Government proposes to assist in the work. The agent will also enter with the applicant while on the ground and arrange with the landowner for the location of shelter belts, advising the applicant as to the preparation of the soil, the varieties of trees to be grown, the system of planting and other details. When necessary he will prepare a plan or sketch for the use of the applicant, showing how the trees are to be planted.

By the agreement the applicant undertakes to set apart and cultivate a certain area of land for a permanent forest plantation, or shelter belt, and to agree that the trees to be grown thereon shall not at any time in the future be cut down, sold, or otherwise disposed of, except by the permission of the Department, excepting the Government or the logic of the case, but simply in the hope that in wholesale flouting there will be some party ruin.

It is worth while calling attention to the fact that the proposed amendment in Clause 7 of the Election Act now introduced by Mr. Bonfield, which is the proposed amendment now in May, and that since then some two months of time and thousands of dollars of public money have been expended in needless obstruction by the Opposition. "Soberness have they become" at times of their tactics that members of the party have declared with good deal of heat that they were not only mistaken, but Chief W. H. Taylor and Mr. Armstrong, of Edmonton, were called enough to admit that they were killing time. The order to discontinue had evidently gone forth from Mr. Union Trust Estate, and when Foster speaks the Tory party and press must obey.

TREE PLANTING ON THE PRAIRIES.

The Department of the Interior began to distribute trees for shelter purposes free to the farmers in the western prairie provinces in 1890, and since the year 1901, 11,414,000 trees have been distributed to 7,114 applicants. A nursery station has been established at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, to grow the necessary supply of trees. Six qualified inspectors are constantly employed during the summer being inspecting the plantations set out on the farms and in giving advice and information to the farmers. More than eighty per cent. of the trees set out are living and are growing vigorously.

The necessity for Government encouragement in the planting of trees on the prairie has always been admitted; the advantages derived from such work benefiting not only the individual, but indirectly the country as a whole. In the reports of the Superintendent of Forestry—Mr. E. Stewart, for 1899 and 1900, the matter is referred to at some length. Mr. Stewart having made a special study of western conditions in order to recommend to the Government the best plan to be adopted on this work to give the best results. The following extract is taken from the report of 1899:

"Two systems, proposed by Mr. Stewart, one is for the Government of the Dominion of Canada, or of the Territories, to undertake the work in some such way as some of the railway companies and large land companies have done across the line. The second is for the Government to encourage the inhabitants of the country to undertake the work for themselves, by furnishing them with information on the subject, and also with seed, cuttings and young trees of desirable varieties, which they may be unable to get from any other source within reach of their locations. The latter system is the more effective way, and as it can be easily demonstrated that no more profitable work than this can be done by the prairie farmer, adding as it does to the productivity of his land and at the same time rendering his home more attractive and pleasant, it can scarcely be doubted that once these facts are brought home to him he will not be slow to accept of the aid from the Government in the respect."

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